

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 8635 號五十三六千八第

日七月七日十一

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 26 AUGUST 1885.

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號六十二月八英港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
August 25, NEPAUL, British steamer, 1,687.
T. J. ALBERTON, Shanghai 22nd August.
Mills and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
August 25, COUSINS ARAB, British steamer, 1,230.
NOLIS, Singapore 19th August, General—Order.

August 25, DANUPT, British steamer, 561.
Newton, Bangkok 18th August, Rice and General—YUEN FAT HONG.

August 25, GULF OF SUEZ, British str., 1,014.
H. LAW, from Whampoa, Ballast—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
25TH AUGUST.

Ching-wo, British steamer, for Singapore.
Wah Yung, British steamer, for Hoi-ho.
Lulu Harwood, British bark, for Honolulu.
Sain, Dutch steamer, for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

August 24, SINTERON, British str., for London.
August 25, Lido, British str., for Shanghai.
August 25, COMPTON, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.

Per NEPAUL, str., from Shanghai—Per Hong-
kong—Per SINGAPORE, str., for London—Lok Man
Shan and servant, Master Graham, and 30 Chi-
nese. For PANAS—Mr. T. C. Davidge.
Per COUSINS ARAB, str., from Singapore—
220 Chinese.

Per DANUBE, str., from Bangkok—7 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Chi-queen, str., for Shanghai—Mr. Wu.
J. Sanderson and 1 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer NEPAUL, from Shanghai, of
spoke on the 23rd August, the French mail, of
Nanki, from Hongkong for Shanghai.

The British steamer COUSINS ARAB, reports
left Singapore on the 19th August, and indi-
cate breeze and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer DANUBE, reports left Hong-
kong at 3 p.m. on the 24th August, and had fair
weather to the 16th N. Lat., 110° E., thence to port, freshening Westerly wind and
overcast. For Bawator falling these two days.

FOOCHEW SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
1. Alert, Norwegian bark, from Hongkong.
2. Albatross, British str., from Hongkong.
3. Pechili, British str., from Cleethor.
3. Whampoa, British str., from Hongkong.
3. Welcome, British str., from Hongkong.

3. Paris, British str., from Amoy.

3. Hector, British str., from Shanghai.

3. Cardigan, British str., from Shanghai.

3. Hsueh-chin, Chinese str., from Shanghai.

3. Tung-tung, Chinese str., from Shanghai.

3. Iking, German str., from Shanghai.

3. Tung-tung, Chinese str., from Shanghai.

3. Benalder, British str., from Shanghai.

3. Benalder, British str., from Shanghai.

3. Aranconne, British str., from Shanghai.

3. Namco, British str., from Hongkong.

August—DEPARTURES.

1. Venice, British str., for Sydney.

2. Albatross, British str., for Hongkong.

2. Diamond, British str., for London.

4. Pechili, British str., for Swatow.

5. Douglas, British str., for Hongkong.

5. Guiding Star, British str., for Tian-tien.

7. Batavia, British str., for Tian-tien.

7. Hector, British str., for London.

8. Gathrie, British str., for London.

9. Whampoa, British str., for Shanghai.

12. Whampoa, British str., for New Zealand.

12. Welcome, British str., for Cap's Town.

12. Paris, German str., unknown.

13. Hoo-shan, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

13. Iphigenia, German str., for Hamburg.

14. Bonaparte, British str., for London.

14. Agamemnon, British str., for London.

15. Agamemnon, British str., for London.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS
IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(For last Mail's Advice.)

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the
Company will be held at the HONGKONG
HOTEL on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at
THREE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON for the
PURPOSE of receiving a Report of the Directors
together with Statement of accounts, and
the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will
be CLOSED from the 23rd to 29th instant
inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. C. HUCKLEY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1885. [1511]

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS

are requested to send in a STATEMENT
of BUSINESS CONTRIBUTED during the
Year ended 30th June, 1885, or on or before
20th September next, on which date the
Accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1885. [1502]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Business
of the SUN KWONG LOONG SHOP at
Shankau has been carried on by WONG TIN LUI,
WONG CHONG TONG, and WONG SAW CHUEN
in Co-Partnership, and that WONG TIN LUI
and WONG CHONG TONG out of a desire to
embark in some other Business, have transferred
their Shares of the above-mentioned Shop to
WONG SAW CHUEN. All the Chittals,
Stock-in-trade and Outstanding Accounts of the
SUN KWONG LOONG SHOP as well as its Debt
and Liabilities will be in the name of WONG TIN
LUI and WONG CHONG TONG herself.

WONG TIN LUI,
WONG CHONG TONG,
WONG SAW CHUEN,
SUN KWONG LOONG SHOP
Sandakan, 24th August, 1885. [1533]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 3rd
day of June last, YEUNG YUEN TONG
(the latter having
been the Manager) retired from the Business of
the HOO TALOONG SHOP, No. 50, Praha
Central, and sold all their own Shares of the
Business to YEUNG MING LAI TONG
who had been until then Partners or Share-
holders. Settlement of Accounts has been made.
The said YEUNG MING LAI TONG will not
hold them responsible for any Debts,
Old or New, which the said YEUNG YUEN
TONG or his Son, YEUNG HUEN KUEN,
had to the Business.

Parties will be issued immediately on
Acceptance of this by the Board of Directors
in Shanghai.

THE BOENBO CO. LIMITED,
Hongkong, 30th June, 1885. [1508]

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date
to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the
Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of \$80,000
on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Agents.

Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1885. [1512]

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1825.

Accumulated Funds 31st Dec., 1884, \$2,466,527.

Annual Revenue ... Do. 2,883,824.

Subsisting Assurances ... Do. 220,675,822.

The Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
accept RISKS against FIRE at Current
Rates.

Policies will be issued immediately on
Acceptance of this by the Board of Directors
in Shanghai.

THE BOENBO CO. LIMITED,
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Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1885. [1512]

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SALE.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN

EXPORT PALE ALE.

SUMMER DRINK.

FIRST-CLASS MEDALS.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

GOLD MEDALS.

PARIS AND VIENNA.

Soles Importers—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1885. [1512]

BANKS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT, BUYS AND SELLS Bills of Exchange, Bills of Credit, Forward Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

APPROVED CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION PURCHASED ON AN ADVANTAGE- OUS RATE.

75 per Cent. or less Dividend equal to 87 per Cent. for whole Claim.

H. A. HERBERT, Manager, Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1885. [1512]

AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY.

THE 20th day of August, 1885, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Public Hall, on the South Side thereof on Inland Lot No. 339 and 462, and measuring thereon 20 feet, on the East Side thereof on Inland Lots Nos. 339 and 462 and measuring thereon 60 feet, and on the West Side thereof on Inland Lot No. 464 and measuring thereon 60 feet; which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole 1,200 square feet and is situated in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 463 in the name of WIL- MOTSON MORGAN.

ALL THAT Piece or Parcel of GROUND abutting on the North Side thereof on a Public Street and measuring thereon 20 feet, on the South Side thereof on Inland Lot No. 339 and 462 and measuring thereon 60 feet, and on the West Side thereof on Inland Lots Nos. 339 and 462 and measuring thereon 60 feet, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole 1,200 square feet and is situated in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 463 in the name of WIL- MOTSON MORGAN.

THE above is held (under a Crown Lease dated the 11th day of September, 1885, and made between Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part and the said William Motson Morgan of the other part) for the un- expired residue of a term of 999 years commen- cing on the 24th day of December, 1885, at the yearly Crown Rent of \$10.83.

AND ALSO all that Piece or Parcel of GROUND abutting on the North Side thereof on a Public Street and measuring thereon 20 feet, on the South Side thereof on Inland Lot No. 338 and 463 and measuring thereon 60 feet, and on the West Side thereof on Inland Lot No. 463 and measuring thereon 60 feet, and on the East Side thereof on Inland Lot No. 463 and measuring thereon 60 feet, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole 1,200 square feet and is situated in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 463 in the name of WIL- MOTSON MORGAN.

THE above is held (under a Crown Lease dated the 11th day of September, 1885, and made between Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part and the said William Motson Morgan of the other part) for the un- expired residue of a term of 999 years commen- cing on the 24th day of December, 1885, at the yearly Crown Rent of \$10.83.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1885. [1512]

INSURANCES.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1885. [1512]

INTIMATIONS.</

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor
and His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,
AND
GENERATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPAINTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson & Co., or

HONG-KONG DISPENSARY.

D. R. L. ENGELHARD,
PHYSICIAN & OPERATIVE SURGEON,
SPECIALIST IN
DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR,
NOSE AND THROAT,
HEART AND LUNGS,
WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
BRAIN AND SPINE AND
NERVOUS SYSTEM IN GENERAL.
Office, 1, Middlesex End, Floor,
Opposite, Hastings Hotel.
Open, 12 M. & 3 to 5 P.M.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1885.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 26TH, 1885.

The announcement made by Reuters of a new and threatening difficulty between Germany and Spain comes somewhat as a surprise upon us. It was only in March last that the Protocol relative to the Sulu Archipelago was signed at Madrid by the Representatives of Great Britain, Germany, and Spain, thus putting an end to all disputes between the three Powers relative to trade in that archipelago, and few persons anticipated a new complication in Eastern waters between Germany and Spain so soon after this event. We are not yet aware that Germany has actually effected any annexations in these waters, but Spain may have had some suspicion of her intention to do so, or she would hardly have troubled to enforce her claim over the Carolines, as she did recently. On looking back over some files of papers we find, under date 8th May, a statement to the effect that the Anglo-German International Commission appointed to arrange terms of occupation of British and German colonies in the Pacific Ocean had concluded its labours, and amongst other decisions of the Commission recorded, is the following:—"A preponderance of British trade is admitted in the Ellice, Gilbert, and other groups of islands, and of German trade in the Carolines and Marshall Islands." At that date the Spanish Government had intimated their intention to appoint a Governor at Yap and take steps to bring the rest of the Carolines under their administration. The German Government, however, may have declined to recognise a right which they found another power meditating occupation of the group. The Marshall Islands are unclaimed by any Power, but in KEITH JOHNSTON's Atlas and most English works the nominal sovereignty of Spain over the Carolines is recognised. Germany will argue, no doubt, that there was no machinery of government, no means of preserving order, and that our rages on foreign traders in the islands either were un punished or had to be redressed, by the men-of-war of the nationality to which the injured party belonged. Prince BISMARCK is not wont to recognise sentimental claims, and is very apt to ignore mere "sugary" rights, as he will possibly admit the Spanish rights over the Carolines to be. If German ships have annexed any of these islands it is very unlikely that the German Government will give them up. The sloop of New Guinea acquired by Germany was retained in spite of the remonstrances of Earl GRANVILLE and the indignation of Australia. If, then, Prince BISMARCK proved unwilling to England, it is likely we will be alarmed by the threats of Madrid? We know not. The great Chancellor has resolved that Germany shall have colonies, and that she shall find new fields for enterprise by which both her young navy may be found employed and her foreign trade be augmented. If Spain blocks the way we will be unfortunate for that power. War with Germany would mean the destruction of the Spanish fleet and the loss of the Philippines. It will be well for the Spanish Government to endeavour to seek some modus vivendi by which the dispute may be settled before it reaches a more dangerous stage. England or Austria might perhaps consent to mediate between the two Powers, and be able to suggest some arrangement which would spare Spanish pride and yet not involve a sacrifice of German interests or an abandonment of a German colonising project. Meantime, as any conflict between Germany and Spain would, provide Franco did not interfere, be pretty sure to be confined to the sea, we append a comparison of the naval forces of the two countries derived from latest statistics:—

GERMANY.
Vessels. Gens. Vessels. Gens.
Ironclad frigates. 85 Ironclad frigates. 60
Ironclad corvettes. 40 Ironclad corvettes. 160
Ironclad corvettes. 40 Ironclad corvettes. 24
Ironclad corvettes. 24 Ironclad corvettes. 10
Ironclad corvettes. 10 Ironclad corvettes. 4
Screw steamers. 5 Screw steamers. 4
Paddle steamers. 4 Paddle steamers.

In addition to the above Germany has 11 ironclad gunboats carrying 36-ton guns each, 15 torpedo boats, and one second class gunboat for coast defence, against which Spain boasts a third-class ironclad monitor, one floating battery, 7 torpedo boats, and

The Chinaman who stole Mr. Eugene Piro's umbrella from his house in Wyndham-street was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Wodehouse to six months hard labour.

A new constitution for the Straits Settlements has been promulgated, and Sir E. A. Weld has received a new Commission as Governor, dated the 29th June last.

The French general *Lyon*, Captain Bonnaire, arrived at Singapore on the 16th August. The *Lyon* is on her way to Tahiti to join the flag of Rear-Admiral Franquet on the Pacific station.

The following is the Government Astronomer's report dated the 23rd:—"The typhoon has entered the mainland near Amoy, with which communication is in consequence interrupted. It will now move northwards. The north wind was high, the temperature high, the humidity moderate, and fresh S.W. winds are

strong though relatively small. We trust, however, that the question at issue between the two countries will be settled without any trial of strength either ashore or at sea.

It is necessary to know, as you have it printed here, "By Order of the Governor."

Witness—The question prompted the Captain Superintendent of Police to ask me how to be cross-examined by the Captain Superintendent of Police, and I think I am entitled to decline to answer that question.

The question is put by the Magistrate: "Do you decline to answer it?"—It is put by the Captain Superintendent of Police through the Magistrate, and I decline to answer it on account of the nature of the question.

As a matter of fact did the Governor give the order in this case or did the Governor give it in all former cases?

It is a standing order.

It is general or particular?—It is a standing order.

All I want to know is whether he is specially authorised?—I told your No. 2000 all applications have been authorised by standing order since 1867.

Then he is not specially authorised?—It is a simple question.—The permits are taken to be by order of the Governor without special reference.

Then I should like to see the standing order?

I would suggest that the best course would be to show your Worship to apply to the Colonial Secretary.

It is an order given to your department?—Not in my time, certainly.

His Worship said he had a permit to beat the gongs at the elegant rock.

One of the officers in the band has been subpoenaed to attend, as he lived in Wyndham-street. He could only corroborate what had been said. There was a very riotous crowd there, and from what he could hear on his verandah, they seemed to be doing the police.

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His Worship said it would be unnecessary to take Mr. Ordley's evidence, as there was enough in that direction already.

His Worship said there should be no difficulty in the way of his being called to the afternoon. On the 16th he returned the following evening.

Ning-Pao, P.C. 229, said that at ten o'clock on Monday night he was on duty at D'Aguilar-street where the jazz house was erected, and music played. Acting on his instructions he stopped the band of gongs at eleven o'clock; he let them alone up to that time. He told them to stop at once and then to play again. It was half past eleven when he heard the band again, but the people began to disperse, expressing their indignation at the thing being stopped then, as the Man Mo Temple and other places carried on all night long. While it was there they tried to re-commence the music, and he went to call the head man of the street to tell them they only had permission to play up to eleven. It was half past eleven when he heard the band again, but the people began to disperse, expressing their indignation at the thing being stopped then, as the Man Mo Temple and other places carried on all night long. 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In 1876 the Peking *leikin* on foreign opium was Tls. 40 per chent. In that year 5,300 chests entered Peking, of these 500 were smuggled and 1,800 paid *leikin* taxes. The *leikin* on 1,800 chests at Tls. 40 amounts to Tls. 72,000 but the Superintendent of Customs at Peking in that year acknowledged a collection of 11,239 and thus did not account for 69,701.

The same process, or with little difference, goes on in every town or city, and at every barrier station in the empire.

The most urgent task of China is a fiscal system, and yet at the time she is besieging herself with rules to minimize at first, and ultimately to extinguish or nullify, the one service that could help her to rightly order her chaotic finances.

So far as I know the selection of an Inspector-General will be made from Tso-Yi Shao, and other Chinese officials of like and senior rank. Mr. James Hart, and Dr. Martin, these candidates probably have the best chance. Shao is probably the man of the appointment is to befall a Chinese official. Mr. James Hart is a gentleman, able, experienced, and perfectly competent. His appointment would be most welcome to the service which would go on smoothly on the old lines, which old lines, we know, are good. Dr. Martin is a wary man, *persona grata* with the Chinese, but unacquainted with the work of administration. He is not to be had for a new and arduous career, full of labor and responsibility. In the service there are two men of eminent talent, Mr. Diering and Mr. McLeavy Brown whose competence for the post is complete. Besides the gentlemen I have named, Mr. Giquel and Mr. Cartwright have been nominated. I do not think they are contractors by their own desire, or as yet, with their own knowledge, as I hear their names have been put forward by Chinese officials—*C. Daily News Correspondent.*

Father, please tell me what entails success, and if we can't get it in the United States. For me—Under the law of entails, my boy, the landed property of the father is handed down to the eldest son, successively, generation after generation. We have no such provision in the United States. Here the money generally goes to the lawyers who settle the father's estate. You see the difference?"

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 25th August.

EXPORT CARGO. Per German steamship *Iphigenie*, sailed on the 17th August—For London—1,160 rolls matting, 365 bags ginger, 199 packages canes, 34 bags waste silk, 31 cases chinaware, and 46 cases sundries. For London via Hamburg—36 cases brocades. For Hamburg—68 packages sundries.

OPTUM.

Quotations are—
Malwa (New)..... \$500 to 510 per picul, allées, of 24 to 32 saties
Malwa (Old)..... \$330 to 340 per picul, allées, of 24 to 32 saties
Patna (New)..... \$575 to 578 per chent
Banaras (New)..... 537 to 550
Banaras (Old)..... 540 nom.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—
Telegraphic Transfer..... 3/84
Bank Bills, on demand..... 3/84
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..... 3/61
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight..... 3/64
Credits, at 4 months' sight..... 3/74
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight..... 3/7

SHAKES.

Quotations are—
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—158 per cent. premium, ex div.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$4 per share, premium, ex div.
China People's Insurance Company's Shares—\$64 per share, ex div.
North China Insurance—The 300 per share, Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 130 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$75 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—61 per cent. prem. ex div.
Hongkong Cotton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$45 per share, premium, ex div.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—17 per cent. discount.
China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, nominal.
Donghai Steamship Company, Limited—5 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$367 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$75 per share.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Fawcett & Co.'s Register.)
August 26th.

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

From Accurate List September, 1884.

HIGH WATER.

High Water.

LOW WATER.

Low Water.

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EXTRACT.

SOCIETY'S BELIEF.

The earth, when winsome May has crowned
Its hills and dales with wreaths of flowers,
Then spring to life from wakened ground,
Transforming this cold world of ours.

To something fair to see:

The highly-tinted thought that gleams
Through Fairy's magic, golden bells,
Filling man's soul with heavenly dreams
And lifting him beyond its walls,

Are not more fair than she.

The hokey hidden in the rose,

The pearl beneath the ocean's wave,
The tinkling, trickling stream that flows
From some deep hillside mountain cave

Toward the distant sea.

The tears that angels weep in heaven

When sin-bound man, forgetting God,

Yields up that which to him was given,

And cursing sins beneath the rod.

Are not more pure than she.

The patient martyr's iron band,

The pale blue lily's most cherished dream,

The glittering steel in maddest hand,

That falling, leaves a cruel gash.

And sets the spirit free,

The crystal ice in frozen zone,

The cruel wind in winter night,

That fiercely howls o'er sculptured stone.

Where stands the lone, still, cold and white,

Are not more cold than she.

HOWARD RUSSELL JOHNSON.

THE LENNOXES: DUKES OF RICHMOND AND GORDON.

The father of the first Duke of Richmond was Charles II., and the mother was a certain Louise Renée de Querouaille, a fascinating Frenchwoman, who, according to some historians, was purposely sent over to England by Louis XIV., to charm the English king, and render him subservient to French interests. In this she succeeded only too well.

Charles became the hired agent of Louis, and, according to Burnet, was so engaged by Madame de Querouaille in the French interest that he was thrown into difficulties and exposed to misfortune. Madame de Querouaille crossed the Channel in the train of the Duchess of Orleans—Charles' sister—and made herself, and her soft and childish features, bright with French vivacity, so agreeable to the royal profligate that he loaded her with wealth—at the court's expense of course—and in 1673 made her Duchess of Portmoreau, while, at his

request, the French king made Madam Car-

well—as the English people persisted in calling her—a princess of France, under the title of Duchess d'Albigny, with the Arburg estates.

Her son born on July 29, 1672,

was, when a little fellow of three years of age, made a peer of the realm on August 9, 1675, and granted the Castle of Richmond in Yorkshire. His titles were Baron of Settrington, Earl of March, and Duke of Richmond, and, on the 9th of the following month, Charles created him Baron Methus of Tarbolton, Earl of Darley, and Duke of Lennox in Scotland, with the Lennox estate.

Four years later—as, we suppose, he wanted an income—the boy was made "Master of Härre" to the king! But as his mother had favoured the boy for excluding the Duke of York—Charles II.'s brother—from the crown, when that prince became king the young Duke of Richmond was removed from this宠的 post. However, as Charles had granted him by letters patent a tax of one shilling per chaldron on all coal shipped in the river Tyne for consumption in England, he obtained a pretty fair income. This extraordinary tax was duly wrung from the people for many years, until the Government purchased the Duke's interest in this grant for an amount of £19,000. After the death of her royal lover the Duchess of Portmoreau lived on through successive reigns, until, on November 14, 1734, she died. It was through her, that when King Charles was near death, the Romish priests Huddleston administered extreme unction to him, received his confession, and granted him absolution on his deathbed. It is not to be forgotten, however, that the title of Richmond was not a new one in English history. Henry, the successful rival of Richard III., was Earl of Richmond, and the title came into the possession of the crown when he succeeded Richard as King of England. The earldom seems to have been created by the Conqueror, who bestowed it upon his kinsman Alan Rufus, Count of Breteigne. The castle is generally supposed to have been founded by him, and some authorities think that the town also owes its existence to him. At present the greater part of the fortifications, though the fine Norman keep is almost entire, is a noble structure, rising to the height of nearly 100 feet, and being 11 feet thick. The building and its appurtenances as raised by Alan Rufus, covered 6 acres of ground. Its foundations were built on an almost perpendicular rock, on the left bank of the Swale, and an extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained from this eminence. Some of the successors of the founder added to the original building, but it is questionable whether the property was in very habitable repair when Charles granted it to his son, and created him Duke of Richmond. The ruins have belonged to the family ever since. Not being sufficiently suitable for the habitation of a great family, or, at all events, not to his liking, the first duke bought Goodwood in 1720, and it has been the principal seat of the family from that time. Speaking of his political doings, we cannot say that he or his successors have been greatly distinguished. He took the side of the Whigs against James II., and when George I. came to the throne was made Lord of the Bedchamber. His son followed him in this high office, and was also made Master of the Horse. The third duke was one of the most distinguished of the race. He was colonel of several regiments, and rose to be Master-General of the Ordnance, and, entering into political life, came to be a Secretary of State. He was sensible enough to recognise the want of wisdom in prolonging the war against the American Colonies, and actually moved, in the House of Lords, for an address to the throne, begging the king—George III.—to withdraw his armies from America, and make peace with the discontented Colonies. Further, in 1790, he moved resolutions, in the House of Peers, for mankind's suffrage and for an Appeal, which was Radical enough in all conscience. The fourth duke rose to be Viceroy of Ireland, and later in life Governor-General of Canada. His son, who came to be the fifth duke, entered the army, and served through the Peninsular War, especially distinguished himself at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo. He was severely wounded at the battle of Orthez, but recovered and took part in the great victory at Waterloo. A few years before this, at the time of the great French Revolution, the Aubigny estates in France had been alienated from the family, and this duke, the fifth, failed in his law-suit to get them back. Instead, however, he succeeded to the vast Gordon estates in the Highlands of Scotland, and assumed the additional surname of Gordon, in the death of his maternal uncle, George, Duke of Gordon, in 1830. The English war being over, he, like his great leader, Wellington, took great interest in politics, and though professing himself a Tory, appears to have voted Liberal, and stood more in accordance with the Democratic Party than with his grandfather, the third duke. Thus, he could not agree with Wellington over the Catholic Emancipation Act, and finally entered the Ministry of Earl Grey—which carried the famous Reform

Bill of 1832—as Postmaster-General, with a salary of £2,500 per annum. Yet later on he firmly opposed Free Trade, and supported Protection, and the Corn Laws, long after some other Tories had given them up as no longer capable of defence. It was this duke also who, although no betting man, originated the Goodwood Races, and caused them to become so famous. He died in 1860, and was succeeded by his son, the sixth and present duke, who was born February 27, 1818. He was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, and before his accession to the title he was in the army, of which he is a retired major. He also sat in the House of Commons as M.P. for West Sussex, and is a distinguished statesman, being known as one of the more moderate Conservatives. He has been a member of several Governments—President of the Poor Law Board in 1859, President of the Board of Trade from 1867 to 1868; and Lord President of the Council from 1874 to 1880. In 1843 he married Miss Frances Harriet Greville, eldest daughter of Algernon Greville, Esq., and has four sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom, known by his courtesy title of Earl of March and Darley, is M.P. for West Sussex. The present estates of the Duke of Richmond consist, in round numbers, of 286,410 acres, with a rent-roll of nearly £20,000 per annum. The land is situated in Sussex, Hampshire, E. Sussex, and Aberdeen. The duke has the reputation of being a liberal, and wise landlord. The principal seat of the Duke of Richmond is at Goodwood, near Chichester in the county of Sussex. The mansion and estate formerly belonged to the Percy family, but was purchased by the first duke, who pulled down the old Gothic structure, and erected a new building on the site. F. M. Holmes, in *Lello's Illustrated Household Magazine*.

A HUMAN HARVEST.

We discovered that this horde of banditti was under the leadership of several chiefs, but principally under Karamea and Kiriura. They had started sixteen months previously from Wane-Kirunda, about thirty miles below Vinya Njara. For eleven months the band had been raiding successfully between the Congo and the Lubanzi, on the left bank. They had then undertaken to perform the same old work between the Baire and Wane-Kirunda. On looking at my map I find that such a territory within the area described would cover 16,200 square miles on the left and 10,500 on the right bank, equal to 34,570 square miles—just 2,000 square miles greater than Ireland—inhabited by about 1,000,000 of people. I was permitted in the afternoon to see the human harvest they had gathered—rows upon rows of naked nakedness, relieved here and there by the white dresses of the captives. There are countless naked children, many more infants, and occasionally a drove of absolutely old and worn women bending under a basket of fuel or bananas, who are driven through the moving groups by two or three musketeers. I observe that mostly all are fettered; youths with iron rings round their necks, through which a chain, like one of our boat-anchor chains, is rove, securing the captives by twenties. The children over ten are secured by three copper rings, the mothers by shorter chains, round whom their respective progeny of infants are grouped, being the cruel iron links that fall in loops or festoons over their mother's breasts. After realising the extent and depth of the misery presented to me, I walked about as in a kind of dream, wherein I saw, through the darkness of the night, the stealthy forms of the murderers creeping towards the doomed town, its inmates all asleep, when suddenly flashed the light of brandished torches, the sleeping town is involved in flames, while volleys of musketry lay low the frightened and astonished people. The slave traders admit they have only 2,300 captives in this fold; yet they have raided through the length and breadth of a country larger than Ireland, bearing fire and spreading carnage with lead and iron; 118 villages and 43 districts have been wasted, out of which is only saved this scant profit of 2,300 females and children and about 2,000 tusks of ivory! To obtain these 2,300 slaves they must have shot a round number of 2,500 people, while 1,300 more died by the wayside through scant provisions and the intensity of their hopeless wretchedness (ii, p. 149)—"The Congo and the Founding of its Free State," by H. M. STANLEY.

PARISH CLERKS: THEIR SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

There have been many varieties of the species. Clerks illiterate and clerks literate; clerks political and clerks eccentric; clerks jocose and (we hope not a few) clerks devout. To begin with the illiterate, for they were the most numerous, some of their blunders in reading look as if they had been derived from a common tradition, and have a strong family likeness to each other. Who has not heard of the "great Leviathan" being transformed into "that great Lieutenant" or "that great leather thing;" of the Peasant's becoming "a lion," not "an alien" to his mother's children; of the three Jewish martyrs in the "Benedictine rejoicing in the names of 'Abanias, Azarias, and Mitzel;" while the angels in the "Te Deum" were designated "Chieberin and Sopherin?" An angel may be heard to this day reading with perfect self-satisfaction of "wind and ripples fulfilling His word." But their eccentricities were by no means confined to their manner of reading. Strange interruptions were often caused by their freaks to the solemnity of simple village worship. A dreadful instance occurs in the annals of Sussex clerks. On a wet Sunday the clergyman, a pluralist, had walked across the down to take the afternoon service in his second church. The congregation was thinned by the weather, and having been thoroughly drenched, he thought it prudent to omit the sermon, and desired the clerk to announce the fact after the prayers. The guiltless swain, unused to polish his sentences, or to clothe his thoughts in any but the plainest garb, exclaimed, "Ye be to goo now." The worshippers did not stir, until with more startling emphasis he added, "I tell ye, ye be to goo. Passion ain't a goin' to prance to day. He's been and got wet to the skin." The notice given by another clerk must have been even less agreeable to his pastor's feelings, for it seemed to imply small respect to the Lord's day or care for his parish. "There'll be no service," he said, "next Sunday, as the Rector's goin' out gun-shootin'." Of course the rector had inadvertently revealed the cause of his approaching absence. Aaged rector had sent his false teeth to the dentist for repair, who promised to return them by Saturday. He posted them on that day, but there was no delivery in the village on Sunday, and the post town was three miles off. So Sunday morning came, and the all-important enclosure had not arrived. With toothless gums the unfortunate clergyman mumbled through the prayers as best he could; but failing to be heard, he instructed the clerk to notify to the people that there would be no sermon that morning, nor any afternoon service. Accordingly, with his retreat in the vestry, to his great mortification, the clerk harangued the assembly as follows:—"This is to give notice as there won't be no sermon nor no more service this mornin'; so you'll be all go whidum. And this won't be no service this afternoon, as the rector don't got his goot' teeth back from the dentist!"—*Freize.*

For Michael Sutro and for Anna Parham, which was Radical enough in all conscience. The fourth duke rose to be Viceroy of Ireland, and later in life Governor-General of Canada. His son, who came to be the fifth duke, entered the army, and served through the Peninsular War, especially distinguished himself at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo. He was severely wounded at the battle of Orthez, but recovered and took part in the great victory at Waterloo. A few years before this, at the time of the great French Revolution, the Aubigny estates in France had been alienated from the family, and this duke, the fifth, failed in his law-suit to get them back. Instead, however, he succeeded to the vast Gordon estates in the Highlands of Scotland, and assumed the additional surname of Gordon, in the death of his maternal uncle, George, Duke of Gordon, in 1830. The English war being over, he, like his great leader, Wellington, took great interest in politics, and though professing himself a Tory, appears to have voted Liberal, and stood more in accordance with the Democratic Party than with his grandfather, the third duke. Thus, he could not agree with Wellington over the Catholic Emancipation Act, and finally entered the Ministry of Earl Grey—which carried the famous Reform

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